

## NUMBER 7.

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## THE REPORTED GOLD.

A Gazette Representative Finds the Treasure.

How the Lead was Discovered by Captain Hensley.

Complete and Accurate Statement of Facts.

Specimens of the Metal Decried at Fort Collins College.

On last Tuesday morning a report was circulated in this city that a very rich strike of gold had been made near Fort Collins, and that the whole town had gone wild. A dispatch was at once sent to the resident correspondent of the GAZETTE at that point, and the rumor was confirmed by him. A reporter was immediately sent to investigate the matter and he left on the first train, leaving at 10:30 p. m.

The train was a heavy one and made slow progress up through the pass, so it did not arrive in the prospective county seat of Crystal county until three hours afterward.

There were no evidences of intense excitement when the reporter stepped off the train. Every window in the town was dark except that of the telegraph operator, and he could give no information. So the reporter went to the Forrester house, across from the depot, and, after knocking at the door, he was taken in and finally succeeded in arousing the proprietor and securing a comfortable lodging. The excitement seemed to have no effect in changing the trust of the people in human nature, for all the doors of the hotel were knocked and everyone was free to enter.

Forrester people are not early risers. It was not until after 8 o'clock that the streets became at all inhabited, though they are not very lively at any stage of the game.

The reporter found a little group of men, ranchmen, lumbermen and the choppers grouped in a little grocery store by a man named Lentz, who seemed to be a favorite lounging place. They were all of the mine, but they were all a little inclined to doubt. Every new comer was asked if he had struck out his claim yet and where it was going to be located, but more in a spirit of curiosity than anything else. It seemed, from the conversation, that while they had no doubt that some valuable appearing mineral had been taken from the mine owned by Captain J. N. Hensley, they were a little dubious as to the actual value of the stuff.

About half past 9, in company with one H. C. Langford, who claimed to have had considerable mining experience, and who carried an old battered gold pan and by a very enthusiastic young man who saw a good mine in every glittering crystal of snow, the reporter started for the shaft in which the discovery was said to have been made.

The road led south from the little town for about three quarters of a mile and then turned a sharp corner and went east, following the easiest route among the little knolls which characterize the country around Fort Collins. After traveling on this road perhaps half a mile, a thin, tenanted graveyard came into view on the south side of the road and directly opposite was a long, low log house, one story high, chinked up with mud in regular rows. At one side was a well and in front were two or three corrals, through the lowered bars of which two cows were aimlessly meandering about. The mine, the natives said, was behind the house, so the three went through the yard and up about 100 yards from the house, where, on a hillside a windmill and the top of a ladder could be seen above a pile of grayish broken stones. As the three came up a very erect man, seemingly about 55 years old, with a long white beard, climbed the ladder bearing a basin full of greenish gray stone. This was Captain J. N. Hensley, the discoverer of the vein, and the reporter accompanied him back to the house where, while warming himself in the blaze of a great fire of pine, he told the story of his find.

He took up the ranch of 160 acres around the house in 1889. He was convinced at the time that there must be gold under that part of the country, and although some told him he was mistaken, he thought that he knew as much about it as they did, so in 1888 he commenced sinking the shaft back of his house. During the five years until 1893 he worked at it at odd times and sunk it about 28 feet, but he tired of it then and let it go. Water seeped into it until it was 7 feet deep, and the dirt fell in from the top until there was two feet of mud under the water. It was practically an abandoned claim. About January he decided, as he had "nothing else in God's mighty earth to do," he would commence digging in it again, so he cut a hole in the 3-inch ice on top of the water, and with a weighted bucket and a windlass, slowly dipped it out and cleaned out the mud. He then commenced deepening it, and on January 28 he struck a vein of "fractured quartz," which, on washing, showed distinct traces of a

rich yellow metal, which he pronounced gold. He left it, and went on working until, on Tuesday, he got out a bucketful of the stuff which yielded a good sized flake of the metal, and he then announced the discovery.

Mr. Hensley is 65 years of age and a veteran of both the Mexican and the civil wars, having risen during the latter from a private to the captaincy of Company A of the Fifth United States Infantry. He is a widower and his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, live in the same house and care for him.

As the reporter expressed a desire to visit the mine, Captain Hensley accompanied him to the shaft and went down with him. The shaft descends through about six feet of loose surface rock and then through perhaps two feet of a porous white stone which Mr. Hensley called "porphyry." The stratum below is about twelve feet thick and is a bluish rock, which Mr. Hensley called blue lime. At the very bottom was a little pool of water with the floating in it and on the north side of the shaft, just above the surface of the water, could be seen a layer of grayish green quartz stone which crumbled readily at the blow of a pick. This was the ore and the old man soon procured a handful of it, and scooped it up out of the water with his shovel. The inexperienced young man before referred to was down the shaft and he saw the gleam of every piece of ore as it floated to the top of the water and would call out, "see some gold." Finally the pan was filled and carefully carried up the three ladders to the surface and down to the house where the proud owner filed a tub with water and began washing out the mineral. The water became milky and took on a light green tint as soon as it touched the ore, but he kept washing it back and forth over the edge of the pan until all the larger particles of rock and gravel were washed away and nothing remained but the very purest gray and black sand. This was washed away from the surface until only a tablespoonful was left in which the gold, if gold there was, would be found. This residue was carefully dried and spread upon a sheet of white paper and then scattered particles were carefully scanned with a magnifying glass. At first nothing could be seen but on close scrutiny a few flakes of a reddish brown metallic substance were shown which Mr. Hensley said were "nuggets" of the precious metal. Two of them were picked out and the reporter reverently looked them in a sheet of paper and put them in his pocket. Mr. Hensley then produced a small vial with a screw zinc top which he said was filled with nitric acid, and he pointed to a flake of the metal, which had been in it for forty-eight hours. The little scale, as thick, perhaps, as a piece of paper and about an eighth of an inch square was clean and bright, but a distinct reddish tinge was distinguishable. The vial leaked a little and some of the acid got out, on the reporter's hand. Contrary to its usual custom, it did not stain his fingers a beautiful yellow, but he touched a drop of it to his tongue to test its strength. It was not exactly palatable, but as it did not raise even a blister it was evidently of very mild strength. Mr. Hensley took the scale out of the acid and it was soon reposing in paper wrappers in the GAZETTE representative's vest pocket, and then carrying a sack of the ore in his hand the reporter started back for town. When he got there he found that his young companion, who had preceded him, had carried a "somo canful" of the ore with him, and a group of four or five, which is a crowd in Fort Collins, were washing it out on the steps of Lentz's store. The final "wash" displayed a cascade of sand, fairly yellow with tiny flakes of the metal, and something like excitement began to be shown. The men began to rub their eyes and shoves and "about getting beams," the station agent hurried back to the telegraph office and sent a dispatch. It began to be rumored that a big party were coming up from the Springs on a special train, and every one who had not already located two or three claims began to look around for more advantageous locations, and the lively men prepared to get in their work on the prospectors when they arrived. A disconsolate dry goods drummer was asked about something the fact that no one would talk "business," and something very like a boom seemed to be in progress. No spirit had yet arrived from the east since the one the reporter came on and, at about 8:30, satisfied that there would be no more very sensational developments for the present, he boarded an east-bound freight for home. The trip back was a slow one and it was not until after 5 that Cascade was reached. Here a freight train was passed, the first one up, and as Cascade was simply packed with men, while a sack of picks and shovels lay on the next car.

The reporter arrived in Colorado City about half past 3 and rode over to this city in the electric cars. Immediately after he had eaten a much needed supper he took his sack of ore and his samples of "gold" and went to the residence of Professor William D. Streib, on Cascade avenue. He found him at home and he at once consented to accompany the reporter to the college laboratory to test the metal and the ore. He guided the reporter's steps through the dark halls of the basement of Palmer hall, to the door of his private laboratory, which he said was ready for business.

Very carefully washing on a test plate, he cut out a portion of the piece of metal, which he had cut out for the reporter, and for 40 minutes he worked on it. The reporter, who was not a chemist, but who had been told that the metal was gold, looked on with some interest. The professor, who was a chemist, and who had been told that the metal was gold, looked on with some interest. The reporter, who was not a chemist, but who had been told that the metal was gold, looked on with some interest. The professor, who was a chemist, and who had been told that the metal was gold, looked on with some interest.

At 125,000 dollars to be erected at Wahatch and Kiowa.

The school population of this city has increased so rapidly, particularly in the second and third wards, that the trustees of the district have been unable to keep up with the demand for a large addition was built to the school, but in a few weeks after the opening of the term the rooms were again full, and overflowing. They were somewhat reduced to add extensively to either the Garfield or the Wahatch school, and therefore they decided to build a new building between the two.

After looking over all the available sites, they decided upon the south-west corner, 25 by 35 feet, on the corner of Wahatch and Kiowa streets. The lot, directly on the corner, 75 feet on Wahatch and 35 feet on Kiowa, belonging to Judge G. G. G. and the lot directly south, 35 by 35 feet, belonging to Perkins Brothers, were purchased for about \$800.

On Tuesday the board of directors met and decided to erect an eight room brick school house to cost about \$25,000 and which would be completed in time for the opening of school next fall. On account of the general satisfaction expressed with the architecture of the new girls' part of the college, it was decided to entrust the drawing of the plans and superintendence of the building to Mr. W. J. Douglas, who designed the same.

No definite plans have as yet been made, but it is proposed to locate the building on the south side of the lot and to have two playgrounds for the boys and the girls, on different levels. Kiowa street, at a point descending a very steep hill, so that the rear of the lot is at least 20 feet below the front on Wahatch. The design is to have the front on a level with Wahatch street and terrace down to Kiowa street, on the north and to the boys' playground on the east. This plan is merely a proposed one and is not definitely known just what the arrangement will be.

The new building will be situated in a thickly settled and rapidly growing district and will take the burden of both the Garfield and Wahatch schools and its location could not very well be improved. It will be a complete grade school, entirely independent of the other schools, and will hold all grades below the eighth. Its name has not been selected.

An O. O. Offender.

It will be remembered that a short time ago one George Goodwin was arrested for passing a \$5 bill, valued at \$20. The officers have been looking him up since and have learned that his name is "C. O. Love." Marshall Dana and Sheriff Jackson have recognized the man as one whom they arrested and convicted in 1885. They were coming down street one evening, and were told that a young man was selling goods on the street. Mr. Dana was then alerted and Mr. Jackson understood, and they took the fellow in under suspicion. The next morning it was learned that a car on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad had been broken into and a large amount of cigars and gloves and other goods taken. Love confessed the crime and the goods were recovered. He was then placed in jail with three others and sent to jail.

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## THE PATRIOTISM.

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It is to believe one's native land is the best in the world is patriotism, then Americans, except a few hundred Anglo-Americans and other races—are intensely patriotic.

On the other hand, if the statements of patriots, journalists and individuals, are correct, about one-half of the young men are but slightly removed from reason. Most of the statements to this effect are made by men who are honest by nature, and mean what they say, yet the men whom they denounce appear quite as good as they. Besides, the charges are made by both sides. What does it mean?

In brief, that sentiment is not a principle. Sentiment is very good, so far as it goes, but it seldom goes far enough. For instance, love is a beautiful sentiment, yet a lot of men who love their wives, yet a lot of these good women to suffer for lack of material and mental comforts which might be supplied—men who love their children, yet allow them to go without proper education, training and restraint. They would do for their dear ones were occasion to demand it; savages and tramps have done this much, and abused their dear ones afterward. To live for one's dear ones is the test of love.

Patriotism—which is a form of love, is equally prone to stop at mere sentiment. Millions of men have been physically brave enough to die for their country while mentally too cowardly to live for it. No dying is a million times easier than noble living.

True patriotism, like true love, demands principle as well as sentiment—action as well as feeling. In our own country it required a lot of exercise of the "cervical vertebrae" which "is the price of liberty." How many exercises of the neck have there been who do not regret after having relegated their duty in this respect, to an organization called a party? Parties must exist, and men must join in advocacy of or opposition to principles which from time are avowed, but how many men study principles for themselves, instead of allowing their principles and votes to be determined by others?

True patriotism means a stronger love of country than of party. It means the domination of principle over party and prejudice. It means willingness to work instead of to drift.

True patriotism, exhibited more than a century ago, made the names of Washington, Franklin and Adams immortal; and of the best thousands of men equally patriotic in sentiment—into the limbo of oblivion.

It may be argued that there are two sides to every question, and that even the most conscientious men are by nature so constituted that they cannot all think alike. True, but the trouble is that the majority of men decline to think at all. Feeling is easier than thinking, and most men in politics seem to have adopted the vicious principle expressed in a popular song: "It's no matter what you do if your heart be true."

True patriotism demands not only that a man shall feel right, but that he shall act right. Unfortunately there are many questions of policy, affecting the good of the country, which for a time are of the nature of problems which honest men solve differently, but no man can solve them right unless he begins the task with the resolution that his country shall be dearer to him than his party, or his own selfish desires and indulgences. That there are such men is shown by the many changes, at the polls, of public sentiment in the United States within the memory of the present generation. Both parties have sometimes suffered, sometimes benefited by it, yet the comparatively small number of men who have changed from one side to the other shows how few there are who think for themselves and love their country better than their party or than they love unsavory mental ease.

True patriotism requires that a man shall regard each incompetent, loiterer or truster in office, or in control of votes, as his country's enemy—an enemy more dangerous than an armed soldier, for the soldier fights for a party, the truster for the country. An invasion by an army of fifty thousand men would cause the nation to a splendid exhibition of indignation and resistance, yet a far larger army is continually planning and plotting to lay the country or some of its elements under forced contribution, yet no one seems to be excited about it; unless some member of this infernal gang belongs to the party to which the excited citizen is in opposition.

Patriotism consists no more in converting one's self to a single principle than to a party leader. The most persistent, because the most influential, opponent of the great body of reforms needed by a nation is the class of characters who make a hobby of a principle and cashes about as if nothing else was in the road.

Wm. N. SYMES, President.

M. J. PABON, Secretary.

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or had any right there. Almost all the wrongs that have been recorded in the United States owe their prolonged existence to the narrowness of men who, posing as patriots, grievously wounded and hindered several reforms for the sake of achieving one. To again use the family as an illustration, the man who fondly cherishes one member of the family and leaves all the others poor, old and hungry is never called a good father.

The true patriot must have an immense amount of courage in good working order. It is easier to face cannon than to endure without cursing the reproachful looks of old friends. The true patriot is always among the first who get out of a rut, but the order the rutless is the mass disposed to get out of a rut, dragged out. The martyr of one age may be the heroes of the next; but martyrdom never is enjoyable, the instruments of torture may be only tongues and pens, but these can prolong the misery beyond the wildest dreams of this old fashioned thumb screws and boiling oil, and the victim's courage must be of equally enduring quality.

The true patriot should be able to give good reason for the faith that is in him. An honest and intelligent patriotic conviction that results only in a singe evote is as contemptible as the one that is not; it was laid in a napkin. To leave a political work to a few workers is as bad as to leave one's earnings entirely to the care of servants. It may require hard work to explain to others what is clear in one's own mind, but the man who does not love his nation well enough to work for it is as mean as the soldier who studies in battle.

The faults of our government, national, state and local, are miserably attributed to congresses, legislatures and town boards. The people alone are to blame for them. The street cannot rise higher than its source; the source of the government is the people, and the political condition of a community is an unerring indication of that community's degree of patriotism. Consequently, the condition of almost any division or subdivision of our country gives abundant reason for writing this article.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Author of "Een's Babies," "Bruton's Bayou," etc.

Forest Reform—An Appeal.

COLORADO STATE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, DENVER, COLO., Feb. 10, 1891.

To the People of Colorado:

During the past seven years the friends of forest reform in this state have, in various ways, sought to prevent or diminish the reckless waste and destruction of our mountain forests, and to encourage, so far as practicable, forest re-planting.

The following are some of the principal measures taken in that behalf:

1886—Systematic publication of forestry matter in the local press; organization of the Colorado State Forestry association.

1885—Memorial to the general assembly; passage of forestry act, establishing the office of state forestry commissioner, and constituting county commissioners and road-oversseers forest officers in their respective localities.

No appropriation was made for carrying this act into effect, and for a period of two years the burden of enforcing its provisions was borne by the friends of the measure.

Legislative acts making it a criminal offense to carelessly or wilfully set prairie or timber fire, to the injury of others, or to set camp-fires and fail to extinguish them; and requiring the erection of notices warning persons against violations of the law.

Annual meeting of the American Forestry Congress in Denver.

1887—Forestry act of 1885 amended so as to provide a salary and traveling fund for the state forest commissioner, and further defining the duties of forest officers.

Senate joint memorial to congress asking for the transfer to the state of the public timber lands within the state.

1888—"Arbor Day" established by legislative enactment, and its due observance enjoined.

1889—Forestry convention in Denver, and reorganization, upon a permanent basis, of the Colorado State Forestry association.

In recognition of the fact that the general assembly is unable and strengthening the forestry laws.

In view of the above, can it be said that efforts for forest reform in this state have been barren of results? Although less has been accomplished than might be desired, there is no cause for discouragement.

We now appeal to our people for such aid in this connection as they may be able to render. It is especially desirable:

1. That the membership of the Colorado State Forestry association be largely increased. The annual membership fee is only \$1.00. Remittances can be made to George E. Parsons, treasurer, Colorado Springs, or to either of the undersigned.

2. We need more stringent forestry laws, both state and national. It is hoped that a law to be an interest in the subject will communicate with their representatives in the legislature, or with the Colorado delegation in congress, urging necessary action in its behalf.

Agriculturists and others interested in irrigation enterprises, and those who care for the preservation of our wild game and fish, should take a special interest in the conservation and extension of our forests.











